The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,809. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast sailing British Ship WINTERTHUR, Captain SEWARD, 687 Tons, will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents for the Captain and Owners

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain HEBBURN, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.
Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

The A 1 superior fast sailing ship "GERTRUDE," S. PIER, Commander, 665 tons register, will meet with quick despatch. For rates of Freight apply to PASSMORE & Co., Charterers of the Ship *Gertrude*.

SHIP FOR SALE.

THE Oldenburg Bark "JOHANNA," of about 469 Tons, well found in Sails, Stores, Rigging, &c., and fit for immediate service. Apply to A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.
Agents to the Owners and Captain of the Bark *Johanna*.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.
(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain HAMLIN, will be despatched on the 15th June, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching, weather permitting, at Carwar, Cochin, or Nantcked, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

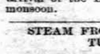
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on 24th June.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain TAUNTON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off arrival of the English mail steamers during the S. W. monsoon.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.
Weather permitting.

Tuesday 7th June	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Friday 10th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday 7th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 1 P. M.
Friday 10th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 3 P. M.
Tuesday 14th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.

The Steamer leaving Bombay on the 10th and Surat on the 14th instant, will be the last Steamer for the Season.
For rates of Freight and apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 4th June 1864.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship JEDDO, (1,632 Tons and 450 H. P.,) Captain J. G. GRIBBLE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on THURSDAY, the 9th June, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.
Last Shipping day, Monday the 6th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.
ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 1st June, 1864.
N.B.—Parcels will not be received on board after any circumstances after 2 P. M. on the 6th inst.
Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequatement of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship CARNATIC, (1,776 Tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain G. A. GRAINGER, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 14th June, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.
Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the ship on the 11th instant.
ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 4th June, 1864.
N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of Saturday the 11th instant.
Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequatement of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Sparkler*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 27th May 1864. Agents Ship *Sparkler*.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Tartar*, Captain SMITH, arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain SMITH will not be responsible for the condition of any package damaged by *rain* or otherwise after it leaves the ship's deck.
Bombay, 31st May 1864. Agents ship *Tartar*.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER SHIP "HANNIBAL" FROM LIVERPOOL.—With reference to previous Advertisement, the Custom Authorities not having granted us permission to land the unclaimed Cargo by this vessel at the Elphinstone Bunder, we have been compelled to land it at the risk and cost of the concerned, on the Town Bunder; with instructions that the same be retained until our claims for Boat-hire, Landing, Watching, &c. have been paid.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay. 31st May 1864. Agents ship *Hannibal*.

NOTICE.—Consignees per *Campbell*, from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once for their Goods, failing the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Campbell*.
Bombay, 3rd June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Duleep Singh*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Duleep Singh*.
Bombay, 3rd June 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER "EARL DALHOUSIE."—Several Consignees having failed to send Boats for their Cargo in consequence of which the discharge of the Vessel is much delayed, it is hereby notified that all Goods, for which Boats are not alongside to take delivery can be landed on hand, will be landed by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the concerned, and will be held as security for the payment of all costs so incurred.
Captain CAMPBELL will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Earl Dalhousie*.
4th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per French Barque *Astrore*, Captain MAILLARD, from Bordeaux, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods, otherwise the same will be landed at their expense and risk.
Captain MAILLARD will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship.
RUSTOMJEE H. WADIA,
Agent for Barque *Astrore*.

NOTICES.

SHIP "ANNE ROYDEN."—Consignees of Cargo from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods, failing which, they will be landed at the risk and expense of the proprietors, and Captain AFFLECK will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.
LYON BROTHERS & Co., Consignees.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING Co. (LIMITED.)

ધિ પ્રિન્સ ઓફ વેલ્સ શિપિંગ કંપની લિમિટેડ.
ધો પરીનસ આપ વેલ્સ શીપીંગ કમપની
(લીમીટેડ.)

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Romania*, Captain CRUICKSHANK, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain CRUICKSHANK will not be responsible for the condition of any package damaged by *rain* or otherwise after it leaves the ship's deck.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબ્ે ટ્રેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આશોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

ધો બંબે તેજીંગ એંડ બાકીંગ આસોસીએશન લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Office No. 9, Church Street, Fort.

Capital Twenty Lacks of Rupees in 10,000 *Shares of Rupees* 200 *each, with power to increase to Rs.* 50,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
MESSRS. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
MR. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
MR. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
MR. SHAPOORJEE CURSETJEE.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.
Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	4	Do.	4 Do.
Do.	5	Do.	5 Do.
Do.	12	Do.	6 Do.

All letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.
Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th Feb. 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, and Umritsur, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, on the following rates of Exchange:—

On London ..... at 6 months' sight 2s.			3d.
,,	4	,,	2s. 4d.
,,	3	,,	2s. 4d.
,,	2	,,	2s. 4d.
,,	1	,,	1s. 11¾d.
,, on Demand			1s. 11¾d.
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand			1s. 11¾d.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

MYSORE FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at	3 months' notice	3 per cent. per ann.	
,,	6	,,	4 ,, ,,
,,	12	,,	6 ,, ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Banks Bills on London without notice.

EXCHANGE AND COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays	10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.
, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 27th May 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act* XIX. *of* 1857, *of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.
The current rates on London are:—

6 months' sight	.....	at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.	
4 ,,	.....	2s. 0¾d.	,,
3 ,,	.....	2s. 0¾d.	,,
2 ,,	.....	2s. 0¾d.	,,
1 ,,	.....	2s. 0¾d.	,,
On Demand	.....	1s. 11½	,,

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under 5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.
All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—
If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of.....
On delivering Securities out of safe custody.
Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.
Bombay, 23rd May 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

29	0	Pieces Grey Shirtings.	
1500	,,	,,	Long Cloth.
2000	,,	,,	Jaconets.
2300	,,	,,	Madapollams.
6	Bales Twist.		

And on account of Naigur Jaichund, the Indentor—

F C	8	Casks Cochineal.
1/8		

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PATENT FUSE.

A supply of patent Safety Fuse for Blasting, the same as used in the Bhore and Thull Ghauts. To be sold in lots of not less than one Cask, at three annas and one pie per Coil.
Bombay, 6th June 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Gentlemen and Ladies Shoes, 20 Dozen Photographic Frames, a few Dozen Silk Parasols, 1 Cask of Gilt assorted kind Cups, Mugs, Egg Cups, &c. &c., a few Dozen Oval Pictures, in Gilt Frames.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A quantity of best English-bottled Pale Ale.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open faced do. "
Silver Hunting Watches by "Jones."
Two Gold do. do. by "James McCabe,"
Few Sets of best Plated Carriage and Buggy Harness Plated on German Silver.)
30 Pieces of White Horrockses, Miller & Co., Long Cloth, marked E F. Rs. 19½.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 6th June 1864.

NOTICES.

WANTED.—A thoroughly competent BOOK-KEEPER. Address with references and qualifications "S," at this Office.

A CARD.—MR. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer, Architect and Surveyor. Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICE.—MR. PIERRE PAGLIANO has been admitted my partner from the 15th instant, and our business will be carried on in future as Merchants and Commission Agents under the style of PAGLIANO & Co.
Bombay, 26th May 1864. ALBERT VINAY.
N. B.—All applications, concerning Messrs G. W. WHEATLEY & Co.'s Overland Agency, should be addressed to the new Firm.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day removed from No. 1 Meadow Street, to the premises immediately opposite.
Bombay. 1st June 1864. P. GRANT & SON, Saddlers.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Meeting of the Shareholders lately advertised to take place on the 25th instant, is postponed until the 15th proximo.
By order of the Directors,
23rd May 1864. W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

IT is hereby notified, for the information of the Public, that the Fort Police Office will be removed to the New Ground in Her Majesty's Dockyard, and that the New Office will be opened, for the transaction of business, on the 1st June next.
N. OLIVER, Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.
Bombay Police Office, 30th May 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—
FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.
FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.
For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1864.

TENDERS will be received up to noon of the 10th instant by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance to England of a party consisting of Invalids and Troops as per margin.

5	Invalids
10	Men in health.
1	Woman.
3	Children.

2nd. Tenders should specify the date upon which the vessel will be ready to receive Troops, also the rate per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding Fittings, Provision and Water.
3rd. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.
4th. Two-thirds of the Passage Money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.
5th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 2nd June 1864.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P.M., on Thursday, the 9th instant, for the construction by contract of
Twenty Night Soil Carts, and Twenty Scavenging Carts, as per pattern, to be seen in the Surveyor's Office.
ALSO,
For the daily supply by contract of 2 Candies and 5 Phurras of Gram and 5,250 Bundles of Hay, at such time and place as may be appointed.
A deposit of two per cent. will be required to accompany each Tender, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.
The Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. R. SIMS,
Acting Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.
Bombay, 4, Hornby Row, 3rd June 1864.

NOTIFICATION.—Notice is hereby given that, under instructions received from the Government of India, an Officer will be appointed for the purpose of scrutinizing and discharging all Debts contracted by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore since the adjustment of His affairs by Mr. GRANT up to the date of His Abdication; and that all Claims on the part of Creditors must be presented and filed in the Office of the Commissioner of Mysore within a period of three months from 1st May 1864.
The conditions prescribed by the Government of India for the adjustment of Claims against His Highness will be made known by the Officer appointed for their investigation, but it is to be distinctly understood that all Creditors who do not file their Claims before the 1st August 1864, will be entirely excluded from participating in the boon now held out, and that no excuse for the non-presentation of claims within the period prescribed, will, under any circumstances whatever, be admitted.
L. BOWRING, Commissioner.
Mysore Commissioner's Office, Bangalore, 14th April 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors and in terms of Clause 58 of the Bank's Articles of Association, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Bank on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M. for the election of two Directors in room of
ALLADINBHOY HUDIBHOY, Esq.,
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq., and
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.,
who have resigned.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY,
Bombay, 20th May 1866. Manager.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Royal Bank of India will be held at the Offices of the Bank, in Meadow Street, on MONDAY, the 6th June 1864, at one o'clock P.M. to consider the Report of the Directors which will be laid before the Meeting, and in which the following recommendations will be made:—
1st.—That in accordance with the power reserved by the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bank the Capital of the Bank be increased to Ten Millions of Rupees.
2nd.—That such additional Capital be raised by the issue of new Shares of Rs. 200 each, but that such proportion of such new Shares be divisible into and issued in Shares representing Rs. 133-5-4 and Rs. 66-10-8 as may be requisite to ensure the allotment of such new Shares amongst the existing Shareholders rateably.
3rd.—That the Directors be authorized to issue such new Shares at par or such premium as they may think fit.
4th.—That no Shareholder shall be entitled to vote in respect of any single Share of Rs. 133-5-4 now in any respect of less than three Shares of Rs. 66-10-8, but that the possession of three Shares of Rs. 66-10-8, each, or of one Share of Rs. 133-5-4, and one Share of Rs. 66-10-8 and so on shall entitle the holder to the same rights of voting or otherwise as the possession of one Share of Rs. 200.
5th.—That interest on Calls in arrears shall be chargeable at such rate as the Board of Directors may from time to time think advisable instead of at the fixed rate of 9 per cent. as provided by Article 91 of the Articles of Association.
6th.—That a Director be elected in the place of Mr. Gray, retired.
7th.—That the Articles of Association be amended in accordance with the amendments above specified.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. GORDON,
Bombay, 20th May 1864. Manager.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—A Meeting of the Shareholders who have signed the Deed of Settlement of the above Bank will be held at the Office of the Bank in Rampart Row on MONDAY, 6th June, at 4 P. M., to receive the final Report of the Promoters.
A. MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 31st May 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Company's Deed of Settlement is now ready for signature at the Office of the Corporation, and Provisional Stock Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Call Receipts. Holders, not being allottees,—are requested to see that these are regularly endorsed, as, otherwise, they cannot be recognised.
For the Promoters,
WILL. STEEL.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 20th May 1864.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Subscribed Capital £500,000 with power to increase to £2,000,000 (two Crores of Rupees).
Capital called up £425,000.
Head Office, No. 4 Lombard Street, London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Francis Boykett, Esq. Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. Russell, Esq. Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
Charles A. Fearon, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
William Maitland, Esq. (Messrs. McKellop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank are being organised at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong and Shanghai.
PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.
The Hon. Michael H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
Robert Haumay Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
Cowasjee Jehanghir, Esq.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Temporary Offices.—No. 2 Rampart Row (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bombay Agency of the Asiatic Banking Corporation will be opened for the transaction of General Banking business on TUESDAY the 7th June next.
By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 31st May 1864. A. MORRISON, Agent.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE BUTTONJEE, Warroe Bunder.

NOTICES.

SALE OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE.—1. PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.—The Rampart Removal Committee proposes, with the concurrence of Government, to sell by Public Auction, on or about the 1st of August next, a few lots of ground, on the site of the old Ramparts.
The lots will be sold on Building Leases of 99 years, and will have frontages of from 30 to 40 feet each, with a depth of from 120 to 140 feet. The frontage will be eastward facing the old town.
There will probably be 5 such lots, forming one block, in Hornby Row, in the neighbourhood of the old Bazar Gate.
5 Lots in Rampart Row 140 feet deep.
5 Lots in Rope Walk Row 140 feet deep.
Further particulars will be furnished in future Advertisements, but in the mean time any information the Rampart Removal Committee can furnish with reference to the conditions which it is proposed to insert in the leases, may be obtained on personal application to the undersigned at his office near the Cooperage until the 10th instant.
J. TRUBSHAWE,
Architectural Secy. to the Rampart Removal Committee.
Bombay, 1st June 1864.

THE Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art will re-open on MONDAY the 6th June 1864. The course of studies includes

Monday, 7 A. M.

Elementary and Outline	Mr. Terry.
Architecture	,, Trubshawe.
Shading	,, Terry.
2 P. M.	
Colour and Shading	Mr. Terry, Mr. Schaumburg.

Tuesday, 7 A. M.

Elementary and Outline	Mr. Terry.
Colour	,, Schaumburg.
2 P. M.	
Figure Drawing. General Instruction	Mr. Terry.
5 P. M.	
Geometry	Mr. Terry.

Wednesday, 7 A. M.

Elementary and Outline	Mr. Terry.
Shading	Mr. Terry, Mr. Schaumburg.
Wood Engraving	,, Ditto ,, Bapoojee.
2 P. M.	
Colour and Shading	Mr. Terry, Mr. Schaumburg.

Thursday, 7 A. M.

Elementary and Outline	Mr. Terry.
Architecture	,, Trubshawe.
2 P. M.	
Figure Drawing. General Instruction	Mr. Terry.
5 P. M.	
Perspective Colour	Mr. Terry.

Friday, 7 A. M.

Elementary and Outline	Mr. Terry.
Shading	Mr. Terry, Mr. Schaumburg.
2 P. M.	
Colour and Shading	Mr. Terry, Mr. Schaumburg.

Saturday, 7 A. M.

Elementary and Outline	Mr. Terry.
Wood Engraving	Mr. Terry, Mr. Bapoojee.
Colour	Mr. Schaumburg.

The hours of attendance are from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. daily.
From 1 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily, Saturday exempted, and from 5-30 P. M. to dusk on Mondays and Thursdays.
The Students from the Drawing Classes of the Elphinstone College and Institution will be admitted to the Lectures on Perspective and Practical Geometry on payment of one Rupee per month.
All others not belonging to the Drawing Classes of those two institutions or the School of Art can attend on payment of Rupees two per month.
All payments to be made in advance.

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) held at the Office of the Managers on FRIDAY the 27th May 1864 at 4 o'clock P. M.,
Present.—H. Forman, Esq., in the Chair; J. Macfarlane, Esq., J. Dodds, Esq., J. Bulkley, Esq.; Captain Crocket; C. J. Nadershaw, Esq.; T. R. Booth, Esq.; J. Shepherd, Esq.; C. F. Kelly, Esq.; Govind Hurry, Esq.; Jahangir Jewraj, Esq.; Jehangirjee Hormusjee Esq.; W. Cooper, Esq.; Dr. Reynolds; Narrayen Dinanath, Esq.; and R. F. Young, Esq.
The Managers having read the Advertisement calling the Meeting it was proposed by H Forman, Esq., seconded by C. F. Kelly, Esq., and carried unanimously:—
"That the Capital of the Company be increased from Rupees (13,00,000 to twenty-six lacs of Rupees (26,00,000) by the issue of 520 New Shares of 2,500 Rupees each, to be allotted as the Directors may deem best.
H. FORMAN, Chairman.
Bomay 27th May 1864.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further portion of the Original Capital of this Company, viz., 10,000 Shares of £5 each, will be issued at par, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the register this day, in the proportion of one Share to every two Shares held by them.
Applications for these Shares from the present Members must be made to the undersigned, and a deposit for £1 per Share paid thereon on or before the 1st July next, to the Chartered Mercantile Bank, Bombay.
By order,
STENHOUSE & Co., Agents,
Bombay Gas Company (Limited.)
Bombay, 26th May 1864.

BOMBAY WOOL Co. (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders of this Company, that the Second Call of Rs. 200 per Share will be payable at the Office of the Commercial Bank of India on or before MONDAY the 13th day of June 1864.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROPER, PRICE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th May 1864. Secretaries & Treasurers.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—CALL OF RUPEES 1,000 PER SHARE ON THE NEW SHARES OF THIS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees 1,000 per Share, on the new Shares of this Company, will be payable at the office of the undersigned on or before the 10th June 1864.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 19th May 1864.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બંબે બાંડેડ વેરહાઉસ કંપની લિમિટેડ.
બોમબ્ે બાંડેડ વેરહાઉસ કંપની
(લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF RS. 300 PER SHARE.—The shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay at the Office of Messrs. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co. the 3rd Call of Rs. 300 per Share, on or before FRIDAY the 10th June 1864.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 4th May 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએનલ શીપઓનીંગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

ધી ઓરિયંટલ શિપઓનીંગ આશોશિયેશન લિમિટેડ.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.
S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ઇંયન ઇંન્ડીઆ પરેસ કુંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીયા પરેસ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No. 8, Hornby Row, on the 6th June 1864, at 3 P. M. to receive the Report of Directors for the period ending the, 31st May 1864.
ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 8, Hornby Row, 21st May 1864.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમબ્ે હાઉસ એનડ લેનડ ઇનવેસટમેનટ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

બંબે હાઉસ એંડ લેન્ડ ઇનવેસ્ટમેન્ટ કંપની લિમિટેડ.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 3 P.M., to confirm the following Resolution passed at a Meeting held on the 11th May 1864, viz:—
"That the Directors of the Company shall be at liberty from time to time as they may think fit, to sell, mortgage, lease, or let for the benefit of the House and Land Investment Company, all or any portion or portions of any Lands, Buildings, or Premises, which the Company may, for the time being, hold or possess, and upon such terms and subject to such conditions as they may think fit."
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretary and Treasurers.
8, Hornby Row, Bombay, 3rd June 1864.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON GINS, PLATT and RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1863.—These Gins of 12 inches wide for Hand Power, and 40 inches wide for Steam, or Bullock Power, gives a lar

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Mr. HENRY FORMAN will cease to sign the name of our Firm from and after the 6th instant.
Bombay, 4th June 1864. LECKIE & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Contest*, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their respective goods, failing which they will be landed at their owners risk and expense, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the Ship's decks.
LYON, BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for Owners of the *Contest*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Caribbean*, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Captain ROBINSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package damaged by *rain* or otherwise after it leaves the Ship's Deck.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents for the *Caribbean*.
Bombay, 4th June 1864.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made a Twelfth and Final Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in, at the office of the Company, on or before THURSDAY, the 7th July 1864, Rs. one hundred per Share.
Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date; after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.
By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th June 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Universal Life Assurance Society is about to purchase Bombay Policy, No. 1858 for Rupees 5,000 effected on the life of Mr. C. E. BULL, Civil Engineer G. I. P. Railway. Any person or persons who may have a Lien on the said Policy are requested to give Notice in writing or by appearing personally in the Office of the undersigned on or before the 30th instant, after which date no claim will be admitted against the above Policy. LECKIE & Co., Agents,
for Bombay Branch U. L. Assurance Society.
Bombay, 4th June 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 9th June, at 7 o'clock P.M. An after packet will be likewise open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per Company's Steamer, will be closed on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—JUNE, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Sunday, 12th..... 4h. 40m. P.M.
Full Moon, Monday, 20th..... 3h. 45m. A.M.
Last Quarter, Monday, 26th..... 7h. 6m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Mon.	6	Venus sets at 5h. 43.	5 23	6 34	—	0 11	
Tues.	7	Mars sets at 4h. 29.	5 23	6 34	0 29	0 42	
Wed.	8	Mars sets at 1h. 29.	5 23	6 35	1 6	1 25	
Thur.	9	St. Anthony.	5 23	6 35	1 44	2 3	
Fri.	10	Daybreak at 3h. 59.	5 23	6 36	2 23	2 45	
Sat.	11	St. Barnabas, A. & M.	5 23	6 36	3 7	3 29	
Sun.	12	2nd Sunday after Trinity.	5 23	6 36	3 53	4 22	

3rd June 1864. Time—9h. 1m. 38.0.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 17	KURRACHEE	May 28
AGRA	May 28	LAHORE	May 28
ALLAHABAD	May 28	LONDON	April 30
AUSTRALIA	Apr. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	May 14	MADRAS	May 28
BANGALORE	May 27	MALTA	May 8
CALCUTTA	May 28	MEERUT	May 28
CAPE	Mar. 31	OUDH	May 28
CEYLON	May 16	PUNJAUB	May 14
COCHIN	May 21	PENANG	May 23
DELHI	May 28	RANGOON	May 3
FRANCE	May 4	SUEZ	May 12
HONGKONG	May 13	SINGAPORE	May 21

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1864.

We do not seem to have got much nearer yet to that annihilation of space and time which was to have been effected by the completion of the "Telegraph to India." The subject requires to be brought again and again to the attention of the public, because its importance seems to be at present but imperfectly understood. Yet one might suppose that the scandalous regularity with which "communication is interrupt-"ed" on the line between Bombay and Galle, whenever the English Mail anchors at the latter place, would arouse even the merchants of their city, engrossed as they are in the pursuit of wealth, to a sense of the necessity of rescuing trade in Bombay from the uncertainty and the frauds to which it is exposed by the inefficiency or the corruption of the officials belonging to the Electric Telegraph Department. What can be expected of a Department which, with a hundred different offices scattered all over India, admits no complaints of mismanagement except at the chief station, Calcutta, so that, if any one in Bombay finds a telegram sent to him has been misdirected or lost or delayed on the road for several days, he has no remedy whatever, as it is quite useless sending a formal complaint all the way to Calcutta with the chance of getting an answer three months afterwards, when the whole matter has been quite forgotten. This central complaint office is a most ingenious device for preventing even the most deeply injured victims of the Department from saying a word against it. Officers in charge of all stations but Calcutta are left practically irresponsible for any mistakes that may occur in their circles; for they have nothing to do but to refer complaints to Calcutta, with the certain knowledge that there the most indignant memorials and remonstrances will be quietly shelved. Instant attention to complaints is one of the chief things needful to the successful working of a telegraphic line; and, where this is wanting, every office must be a scene of disorganization and confusion.

Our only hope for salvation lay in the perfect freedom of Colonel Stewart's Persian Gulf line from the influence direct or indirect of the Indian Director of Telegraphs. The Home Government may have its Circumlocution Offices, but it is at least innocent of the gross and palpable mismanagement which disgraces the Indian administration; and it was generally felt that the Persian Gulf line would be the first in this part of the world to show us how much can be effected by English skill and integrity towards making telegraphic communication a boon instead of a curse to the mercantile community. We cannot yet say that our expectations have been disappointed, for the telegraph is not in working order yet—though it is not easy to make out why, now that the line from Bagdad to Constantinople is repaired, messages from England cannot be transmitted to us in five or six days. Whether there is any important news or not to send from home, the Government ought to be anxious to give the world as soon as possible some proof that the new line is not wholly mythical; and, if it will do nothing itself, it should at least leave the line open to private enterprize. Nothing can be more unjust, to Colonel Stewart and Sir Charles Bright than to rob them of the *éclat* which should have accompanied the successful laying of the Gulf cable by neglecting to turn their labours to immediate account. But, unfortunately, the ultimate usefulness of the undertaking depends not only upon the Arabs and the Turks, but, what is worse, in great measure upon the Indian Electric Telegraph Department. The Department is said to cherish as absurd a jealousy of the energetic interlopers who have laid the cable, as lazy and good-for-nothing working men often show of the clever and industrious labourer who loves his work and tries to do thoroughly whatever he finds ready to his hand to do. Our Indian officials wish to be not only lazy themselves, but the cause of laziness in others; and they are disgusted with the activity of men who observe no traditions, and accomplish in a few weeks a work which would have occupied the time of orthodox servants of Government for at least a twelvemonth. We do not, therefore, anticipate that any great alacrity will be shown in transmitting the Persian Gulf telegrams along the Indian lines; and between Kurrachee and Bombay, in particular, we fear it is by no means unlikely that not more than one-tenth of the whole number of telegrams despatched will be transmitted safely. Are our merchants prepared to accept without a murmur such a disgraceful termination to one of the grandest enterprizes of modern times? Have they tried to realize to themselves the possible effects of frequent interruptions of telegraphic communication with Kurrachee such as now occur once a fortnight between this city and Galle, and place the market here at the mercy of the wealthy rogues whose arrangements for cutting the wire have been successful? Or do they ever reflect on the probability that by the failure of the Kurrachee line Bombay may be at any time cut off from the receipt of news from England which has been telegraphed to all other parts of India? If these thoughts ever perplexed them at all, if the insecurity of the line to Kurrachee ever caused them any uneasiness, they would surely not manifest a complete indifference to the success or failure of the scheme of a Telegraph from England to India, but would energetically exert themselves to supply the "missing link" which is wanting to complete the chain of communication between Bombay and Bussorah. The line from Bombay to Kurrachee must be taken out of the hands of the Government, or, what is more desirable, a rival line to that of the Government must be constructed, if we are to gain any certain advantage by the undertaking which Colonel Stewart and Sir Charles Bright have brought to a successful issue. We have in previous articles spoken of the formation of a private Company in England to erect such a line, but the vexatious delays in the transmission of news from this country have no doubt damped the enthusiasm of intending shareholders. In any case the Company would be greatly strengthened by independent support from this side; and it certainly seems to us that in an enterprize of such magnitude and such interest to the mercantile community the Chamber of Commerce, which is perpetually protesting against the abominable mismanagement of the Government Electric Telegraph, might fairly take the lead in providing a practical remedy for the evils of which it complains, by urging the merchants of Bombay to establish a telegraph line of their own to Kurrachee.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Special for the "Bombay Gazette."

LONDON, 10TH MAY.

Sir Charles Wood has announced in the House of Commons the speedy introduction of a proposed plan for redressing the grievances of Indian officers.

It is stated that there is a reasonable hope of the renewal of friendly relations with Brazil.

Mr. Lindsay, M.P., has given notice of a motion respecting America, in favour of mediation or recognition of the South.

In the course of a debate in the House of Lords on the Polish question, Earl Russell said that, if in time of tranquility the Czar disregarded the conditions of the Treaty of Vienna, he could not continue to claim the sovereignty of Poland.

The announcement in the House of Commons of the Danish naval victory was received with tremendous cheering. The Austrians suffered severely. One frigate which caught fire had one hundred killed and wounded.

The visits of Baron von Beust to Osborne and of Prince Alfred to Berlin have provoked much criticism.

In the discussion on the French Budget M. Thiers delivered a powerful speech, forcibly pointing out the heavy cost of a despotic government.

At an open air Garibaldian meeting in London a circumstantial statement was made charging Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Kinnaird solely with having put improper pressure on Garibaldi.

A hundred thousand Russian troops are concentrated on the Bessarabian frontier. The Porte is increasing its army in Roumelia to one hundred and five thousand men.

Lord Palmerston has been ill, but is now better.

Latest dates from New York, 30th April. An immediate attack on Washington and Newbern, North Carolina, is expected.

A Richmond paper affirms the existence of a powerful Confederate iron-clad navy, numbering thirty ships.

General Banks lost four thousand men, twenty guns, one gunboat, and one million dollars (greenbacks) in his last expedition.

The Import duties have been increased 50 per cent. for sixty days.

Mr. Lincoln has accepted the offer of the Governors of Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Iowa, of the services of 100,000 volunteers for a hundred days for fortification and frontier duty.

LONDON, 17TH MAY, 5 P.M.

Latest dates from New York to the 4th instant. Banks has retreated to Alexandria. The Federals have evacuated Washington, Carolina.

The meeting of the Conference on the 12th only showed more plainly the divergence of views as to the arrangement of existing difficulties.

The Prussians continue the evacuation of Jutland. They have levied enormous contributions in money.

The Channel fleet has returned to Plymouth.

A motion on the borough franchise has been rejected in the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone advocates manhood suffrage.

Fair Dhollera Cotton, 22d. 7lb. Shirtings, 7s. 9d. Markets firm and advanced.

Money easier.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 1st JUNE.

Steamer *Rangoon* sailed for Suez.

GALLE, 4th JUNE.

Steamer *Malta* sailed for China.

MADRAS, 2ND JUNE.

Steamer *Arracan* from Moulmein anchored.
Steamer *India* sailed for London.

BIMLIPATAM, 3RD JUNE.

Steamer *Orissa* just anchored.

CALCUTTA, 4TH JUNE.

Steamer *Alphee* went to sea.

THE *Hurkaru* is informed that there is to be a Camp of Exercise at Lahore in the ensuing cold season.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

MATHERAN, 3RD JUNE.

MR. PUNCH'S best of the fitness of a gentleman to join the ladies after dinner is here ever-recurring to my mind. The scenery is indeed truly rural; picturesque in its details; and grand as a whole. A visit to Louisa Point has invested Matheran with a charm I have never felt before. I am enthusiastic, you say. Perhaps I am. Boxed up in Bombay for upwards of four years, and then suddenly let loose on these magnificent heights is apt to turn one's head somewhat.

With a "trusty henchman," in the shape of a palkee bearer for a guide, I started from the hotel at 6 A.M. this morning. The air is sharp and bracing, and the blood is sent through the frame with a thrill that is never felt in the plains below. Sylvan glades, such as would have delighted the heart of John Evelyn, appear in apparently endless succession. Timid hares flit across our path; and ever and anon the "whirr" of a startled partridge reaches us. After about an hour's smart walking, I and my "henchman" reach our trysting spot. The view, which has for some time been opening out, is now magnificent in the extreme. Any description, so abruptly The Point is almost perpendicular, so abruptly does it terminate, that one can hardly look into the abyss without a shudder. I indulge in a good long reverie, drinking in to the full the beauties of the marvellous work before me. My companion is a good-tempered fellow, and for one of his class singularly intelligent. He taps me gently on the shoulder, and thus breaks my meditations. Do I see Bombay? No, I don't. Ah, to be sure, there it is. That great white sheet on the brown and mottled landscape is the sea; and those delicate tracings as of silver thread, are its estuaries and rivers. How it sparkles in the morning sunshine; and how beautiful it looks. The arid and sterile-looking lands of the plains has also a peculiar interest of its own; dried-up watercourses, intersecting it in all directions are clearly defined by the fringe of trees which border them. Here and there patches of land are under cultivation; the cattle and cottages, (dwarfed by the distance to mere toys,) belonging to which come out in strong relief as a set off to the surrounding sterility. My companion has never been below. Why should he go? Only the *jungle log* go there, and these he tells me are wonderful people. He has a strong voice, and will see if I have become one of these oddities within earshot. He asks at the top of his voice if it is warm down there, and singularly enough a reply after some moments comes up, clear and distinct, that it is *bohout gurrum*. This we find proceeds from an individual up a tree, who shakes a bough to let us know his *locale*; he tells us therefrom that he meditates a visit to the Hills very shortly. Bearer chuckles, and proceeds to enlighten me forthwith regarding his own idiosyncracies in particular, and of his patrons in general. He has had the honour of assisting to carry no less than five different Governors of Bombay, (not including Sir Bartle the Ufbans,) on their way to the Hills. He recalls to memory the names of many celebrities dead and gone, including the gallant Outram, and runs off on his fingers, fully a score of the present day Bombay notabilities. He knows every bungalow, and whether the Sahib who occupies it is a good, bad, or indifferent one. He has a great respect for Angulias Nanabhoy Esq., for the reasons which he declines to divulge, and the greatest contempt for Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy (whom he designates "Bottleewalla,") because he has no bungalow on these heights. He has carried Sahibs in the season up and down from Nareli for more than ten years, and is very glad he was not one of the party who took down the Hon. Juggonath Sunkersett yesterday, as the weight of that gentleman lives long in the remembrances of the bearers. Once a grass-cutter he tells me, while plying his avocation approached too near the edge of the cliff, lost his balance and fell over. My friend expresses his regret at that catastrophe, by saying that the grass-cutter went all to pieces, and was a fool for his pains. He also knows of a curious little *contretemps* which occurred not long since—not more than two months back. One Sahib had a dog which worried a bullock. In sheer desperation the *bile* charged at the dog, impaled it on its horns, and threw it over the cliff; but the bullock, unable to check his time, went over the edge of the precipice as well; and this my friend thinks as great a piece of foolishness as that of the grass-cutter who went all to pieces.

A native gentleman has been good enough to provide an iron garden seat here, which is very acceptable. Why he should table it in broad roman capitals as his gift is best known to himself. Dr. Birdwood, whose intimate friend he is, might give him a lesson or two on taste with advantage. I speak this in no unfriendly spirit, but if Dass, or Bhoy, or Jee want to be public benefactors, let them be so unostentatiously; the community will thank them all the same, and think far more highly of their gifts.

The view of Matheran from this point is superb. The thick mass of trees, the luxuriant foliage, the savage grandeur of the heights, the bungalow, cropping out every here and there, invest the scene with a character that is almost romantic. Right out before us, with an intervening chasm of some two miles, stands a tremendous hill, whose sides are perpendicular, and the summit of which is probably inaccessible. At all events my companion knows nothing about it, nor is he aware of any one who does, and so I mentally christen them the Heights Barbaric. While "hullohs" reach us from time to time from the foot of these hills, sounding strangely on the ear, as if from men engaged in the chase. But the sun is getting hot, and my "henchman" suggests our return.

We saunter leisurely back, reaching the hotel shortly after nine where a sumptuous breakfast is smoking on the board. We go out to another point, this evening, regarding which and the hotel I will speak of in my next.

CENTRAL PROVINCES, 30TH MAY.

WITH a puff, a flash, and a clap the regular monsoons have burst on us. A severe storm blew over the station of Jubbulpore this afternoon, commencing with a red hot, roaring dust-storm, which for the time darkened the horizon, unroofed huts, rooted up saplings and made some immense boughs of trees yield to its violence; to this followed torrents of rain thick enough to prevent one from seeing clearly beyond 20 yards before him. The rain fell, not in drops, but in regular mazy columns; had not the high breeze preceded the rain we should probably, this time, 8 P.M., have been, like the mariner, singing "I'm afloat." The crops standing, together with what has already been gathered for threshing will most inevitably suffer; and watchful bunneeas will, of course, greedily grasp at the opportunity for raising prices in the corn market, to regulate which, on this benighted land, there is nothing beyond the *diction* of the shopkeepers. These people might as often as, and at any time they like, cause fluctuations in the market prices without the Government officials caring to inquire into the reason and necessity for the same. Of course, it is not the business of anybody, or of any one to interfere with free trade; but, then, the authorities by recognising and printing the bunneeah's "nirrik namah", monthly in the *Government Gazette*, at once put a patent thereon, and thereby offer a premium on imposition, to which unoffending Englishmen necessarily become the sorriest victims, because they have no legal, local representative in the bazaar punchayet. Could not a Government official be legally authorized to sit as such? In that case, and if he were an Englishman, we could hope for some reason and regularity in the Bazaar tariff.

A sad circumstance occurred at this station about a fortnight back. A soldier of H. M.'s 42nd, Argyllshire Highlanders, while evidently labouring under mental aberration, ran a muck another brother in arms, and I believe slightly wounded him. Shortly after he is reported to have cut his own throat from ear to ear with a razor, and thus to have ended his career in the corps, and his days in this world.

People have long standing opprobrium of the Central Provinces is the prevalence of the crime of Dacoity within its limits; its living reproach, in my opinion, is the immense number of tigers and other denizens of the forests which roam at large over its surface. If once the country could be cleared of these monsters, we could defy and follow up high-way men to their wild haunts, and the reclamation of large tracts might be a matter of certainty. What must be the numbers of wild animals wandering over these provinces, when so many as the following are alleged to have been killed in six months of the past year, in one of its most civilized districts? 10 tigers, 25 leopards, 20 bears, 9 hyenas, and 3 wolves. The largest proportion of these were killed in the hot months of April, May, and June, in which, from the scarcity of water, the animals have fewer places to frequent in order to quench their thirst, and thus fall an easier prey to the hunters. I have heard of as many as 15 tigers having been killed in one month, in a wild district; but the fact of the backward state of these territories will be fully established by the statistics noted above. If then these figures afford any evidence of the condition of a civilized district, what, I repeat, must be that of perhaps a neighbouring and wilder one. Such are the Central Provinces. The one district may be a luxuriant garden of corn, the adjacent one a wilderness. A traveller might in a passage of 20 days through any portion of these provinces, see a different description of country every day. Well, therefore, can Mr. Temple say, that the country must be seen and traversed in order to be known, for the cardinal feature in the topography is its variety, endlessly recurring and rapidly fluctuating. In some countries it happens that a traveller passing through one tract of territory will gain a good idea of the whole: having seen one part of it, he understands all. Such, however, is never the case here. For instance, within the Hills, he might go from Seonee to Chindwarra, passing through a highly cultivated tract, a granary of the country; but it would never strike him that this tract is an upland overhanging the southern slope of the range, the steep sides of which are clothed with forests, and through which the Pench river dashes in its fury. Altogether the country would appear to be very equally distributed between man and beasts; and the destruction of one by the other is the very natural result when each meets his opponent poaching on his grounds. In no part of India perhaps, are higher rewards paid than here for the destruction of wild animals. The local rates of remuneration are for a tiger Rs. 50, tiger cubs 25 Rs., leopards, panthers *et hoc genus omne*, Rs. 10;—do cubs 5 Rs., wolves 5 Rs., bears 5 Rs., do. cubs 2 Rs., and hyenas 2 Rs. The handsome reward for tigers would appear to offer some inducement to British sportsmen to come this way; and I need scarcely add that natives in this as in most other things of the same sort, are not to be trusted beyond your arm's reach, particularly in the case of a man-eating tiger. A rather renowned shikaree is reported to have attempted once to bag a troublesome tiger himself. He had mounted his scaffolding, taken his seat, and with cocked gun and eager eye kept watching his buffalo bait; but no sooner did "stripes" make his appearance, than the fellow lost all presence of mind, and shot the buffalo dead before the tiger had pounced on it.

Messrs. Howard, Brothers, the famous merchants of Mirzapore, have promised to provide us with a horse carriage dak, from that station to Jubbulpore, after the rains, as there is no probability of the Railway station site being decided on this year, and, *ergo*, a clear run of three years for them to practise the art of "conveyancing." The road over which they propose running their carriages lies over an undulating country, and is intersected by the following unbridged rivers and nuddies; they are the Hurrye, Ghoosroo, Kuttree, and Neewar Nuddies, and the Beylun, Sewtee, Gogs, Tonse, and Heran rivers; nine streams in 200 and odd miles. Alas for the Government!

A released dacoit, or a runaway prisoner, or both probably, I am not sure which, have been keeping the Police authorities on the *qui vive*, in the same district, for the past four months with depredations on villages. They run down occasionally on some village, just to scare per back with a good supply of booty, and to give the Police the trouble of rushing down to the spot and finding that they are too late to render any efficient aid. There cannot be a doubt but that the misdeeds of the highwaymen must be countenanced by some of the landholders whose estates border on the scene of the past *dowrs*, and the sooner the aiders and abettors are discovered, and an extra police quartered on their estates, the better for everybody.

You will doubtless see this have learnt of the submerging of a mountain of the Mahadeo range, near Chindwarra in these Provinces. The contour is supposed to have been of volcanic origin, and some sudden internal convulsion of the earth has just permitted the mass to sink into its original chasm, without any loss to life or property, revealing, as reported, a fathomless sheet of water where once the mountain stood. But be on the look out for further particulars from *The Central India Times*.

MOOLTAN, 26TH MAY.

THE residents of the Punjab have experienced one of those rare cool spring seasons which fall to the lot of few dwellers in India: up to the 23rd of May it was positively nothing approaching uncomfortable heat; every third or fourth day brought showers, with cold nights, and a temperature of 75 deg. at midday in the shade. The Queen's birthday, however, came in decidedly warm, and we can scarcely hope for any moderation before September next; apropos of the birthday, there were small demonstrations in honour of Her Majesty, and above one or two hilarious soldiers perambulating the station with countenances expressive of satisfaction and *toley-lootalism*, the Hindoo must have failed to perceive any extravagant loyalty, but it is difficult to conjure up either feeling of sentiment, or sensation, in so truly an out-of-the-world place as Mooltan; it is not that the place of itself is so bad, but of life and society there are none; moreover it is generally believed a lengthened residence here induces idiotcy. Already does your correspondent fancy himself a sort of martyr after the style of Francois Civille, who described himself as having been "thrice dead, thrice buried, and thrice resuscitated, by the grace of God." The delightful sense of resuscitation is, I hope, in store, and the emerald meads of Cashmere will aid in bringing it about, and of which you shall have full particulars. Our railway to Lahore since Sir John's memo. is getting on splendidly; about seventy-five miles now remain unfinished, and it is confidently expected the first through train will run on New Year's day. The wonding came off as I informed you, but thanks to that wonderful Indus Flotilla, the trousseau did not arrive in time; but in other respects the ceremony was a success, and the bridegroom, Lieutenant Gray, of the 7th Bengal Cavalry, made some telling speeches.

The frequent rain showers while the corn was yet on the ground after harvest, have contributed to raise the price of all kinds of grain, which is dispatched to Kurrachee by boat in large quantities. While writing of the river, I may mention that prawns and shrimps of the most delicious flavour are caught in the Ravee, and when boiled in salt water differ nothing from the best quality of shell fish obtainable at English seasides. This morning the Judge Advocate General returned the proceedings of a Court Martial pronouncing them as illegal, because they convicted a soldier of H. M.'s *Indian* Army, and were made out by officers of the *Staff* Corps. Out of consideration to the Court; whereas there should always be a proportion of two *Indian* officers to try a man of the Indian service, and the Judge Advocate General held the Staff Corps Officers to belong to the *Royal* and not to the Indian service: it seems strange this fact should not have been known. A soldier of H. M.'s 89th Regiment deserted some time since, and for a long period escaped discovery, but at length he was found playing the part of schoolmaster in the Bhawulpoor State, and declared he was earning one hundredand forty rupees monthly by teaching English. another man of the 89th Regiment is yet missing, it is supposed he has taken to the jungles or has not desert from a station where there are so few aids to kill time as in Mooltan.

We manage to get up a small Derby lottery, and shall look anxiously for the Bombay Telegram giving the winning horse; the news however received by the Bombay newspapers, is two days behind that of the *Delhi Gazette*, and *Lahore Chronicle*.

A Mooltan House Agency, Limited, is about to be started, the wretched dwellings of the place are in the main owned by Major Tronson of the Police, and Mr. Spencer, the Bank Agent.; both are said to have realised considerable sums of money by their speculations, and now will probably be glad to sell for sound and liberal accounts of the place. They are in appearance worse than the vilest bungalows of Bombay, though it is notorious they are bad enough.

The garrotting as practised some time since by the European soldiery on wretched Khitmutghars returning from messes at dark, seems now effectually stopped by the officers commanding, who has directed a large number of the men to perambulate the station in parties after sunset; this punishment, affecting good and bad alike, seems to have worked a cure. The heat last night at 10 P.M. was 94 degrees in the open air.

NUSSEERABAD, 28TH MAY.

An express has just been received from Major MacDonald, Commanding Deolie, requesting that immediate arrangements be made for the reception and interment of the body of the late Captain Wilmot, 106th Foot, who died at Deolie at 3½ P.M. yesterday.

Letters have also been received, written in the forenoon of yesterday, giving an account of the circumstances which so soon terminated fatally.

Dawson and Wilmot, the senior and junior Captains of the 106th, have, for nearly two months been absent from this on privilege leave in the Boondie Hills tiger shooting.

They had bagged nine—their leave had nearly expired—they had quitted the hills, and congratulated each other that the trip had ended without a single accident, when at near sunset of the day before last, intelligence was brought them that a tiger had killed, at the foot of the hill. They at once proceeded to the spot and then walked him up—both fired and the tiger severely wounded, sought refuge up the hill.

Apparently without waiting to reload both officers followed taking the tiger's own path—thus affording the enemy every advantage of ground. Shoulder to shoulder, with a native carrying spare arms, and directed by traces of blood and the roaring of the brute, the two officers approached his lair on a patch of jungle on the hill side, when from a height the tiger sprang upon them, knocked both over, and seizing poor Wilmot, carried him off towards his retreat, treating the unfortunate man as a cat does a rat.

Captain Dawson appears to have discharged his second barrel in this scrimmage, and on recovering himself and looking round for the spare single he found that the native had bolted carrying the weapon with him. Wilmot's rifle lay on the ground, one barrel still undischarged, with this Dawson destroyed the tiger. Dawson appears to think that the absence of the spare gun did not affect the result as in their struggles man and beast became so mixed up that he could not have fired a moment sooner than he did.

During this struggle the agony of mind of poor Dawson may be conceived as young Wilmot called on him to fire and chance the consequence. During the whole of that miserable night for twenty miles from village to village on a charpoy carried on men's heads, Dawson escorted his wounded comrade, reaching Deolie a little after sunrise. Everything which the kindest medical skill or sympathy dictated was done for the poor fellow on his arrival at Deolie, but the seal of death was upon him, and at 3½ P.M. young Wilmot was released from his sufferings.

Thus this poor lad ended the hopes of a life which would have been cheerfully given for his country, and the bright prospect of a professional career. May Heaven have mercy on those who at home will read of his sad fate, with heavy, heavy, hearts! From a soldierly desire that the poor fellow's remains should receive military honours at the hands of his own men, the body was despatched from Deolie under a Cavalry escort last night; the distance is sixty miles and the escort is now anxiously looked for. Assistance has, I believe, been sent them from this, and we are held prepared to pay our last tribute of respect to our late comrade. Captain Dawson is represented as quite prostrated by grief; his arrival with the body, is, nevertheless, expected.

P. S.—There have been several casualties in the Boondie jungles this season from tigers; recently two sepoys of Major Macdonald's Field Force have been wounded. One of these died on the third day; the other I learn is still in hospital.

BOMBAY.

MR. SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEBHOY has arrived in Bombay on Friday last from his tour in Guzerat.

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD has been appointed Acting Chief Justice of the High Court.

MR. J. F. HORE will be sworn in as a Puisne Judge of the High Court to-morrow. This gentleman will preside on the Appellate Side of the Court.

A TELEGRAPH OFFICE was opened at Ajmere on Thursday last, the 2nd instant.

A POSTAL NOTICE announces that the *latest safe hour* for posting letters for the next Overland Mail on the morning of Thursday next, the 9th instant, will be 7 o'clock A.M.

IT is stated that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker will preside at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which will commence on the 8th of July next. Although a Civil Servant, Mr. Tucker is also a Bencher of the Inner Temple.

THE charge of false imprisonment for the purpose of extortion preferred against Raojee Subedar, has been fixed for trial on the 10th instant at the Mazagon Police Office. We understand that the Subedar has engaged two members of the bar for his defence.

THE recess on the Original Jurisdiction Side of the High Court was terminated yesterday, and the business of the Court will be resumed from this day (Monday).

The business on the Appellate Side of the Court will be resumed from to-morrow.

WE understand that the Principal of the Elphinstone Central School intends to charge a fee of five rupees from each pupil attending the Institution. When the parents of the boys now find great difficulty in paying two rupees per month, we wonder how they will be able to afford to pay so heavy a fee as five rupees per month.

WE have been requested to mention that Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co., Honorary Agents for the Cotton supply Association of Manchester, have recently received for distribution a small supply of Egyptian and New Orleans Cotton seed; the latter has become extremely scarce and will doubtless be welcomed by cotton planters.

THE following passengers will proceed to-day by the British ship *Octavia*, F. Bristow, to London:—Captain and Mrs. Wallis, 33rd Regiment, and three children, Mrs. Barclay and four children; Mrs. Hawkins, and two children; Revd. J. Prentice; Lieutenant Stace, Royal Artillery; and Mr. Wood.

WE hear that the estimated cost of the repairs to the P. and O. Company's Steamer *Candia*, consequent upon the damage sustained in the gale off the island of Socotra, is Rs. 30,000, from which it would appear that the violence of the gale, and the injuries inflicted upon the ship, have not been exaggerated by those who described them.—*Harkaru*.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Parell Gardens this evening:—
Overture.—"Tancredi"..... Herold.
Selection (op).—"Don Pasquale"..... Donizetti.
Waltz.—"Maud"..... Laurent.
Potpourri.—"Kunstler"..... Kuhner.
Quadrille.—"Minuit Passe"..... Gungle.
Galop.—"Prah Trah"..... Sommerlatt.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AS the Acting Chief Justice of the High Court has been nominated by Government, there will now be no delay in the appointment of the Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court. Three gentlemen are at present spoken of for this post, viz. Mr. Norwood, Under-Secretary to Government in the Judicial and Legislative Departments, Mr. Newnham, Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Tanna, and Baron Larpent, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Sattara.

WE are glad to learn, that the very talented and able Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the High Court during the absence of Sir Matthew Sausse in England. In appointing Mr. Hore a Judge of the High Court, we say, emphatically, that the Government have appointed the right man to the right place. Dr. R. T. Reid, who acted for some time as Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, during the absence of Mr. Hore on leave, has been appointed Acting Chief Judge of this Court.

WE have been requested to mention that a change has taken place in the arrangements of the "Bombay City Bank."

The following gentlemen will act as Promoters:—
Cursetjee Ardaseer Daily, Esq., of Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer & Co.
R. Ahlers, Esq., of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.
Robert T. Price, Esq., of Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.
Bhugwandas Purshotumdass.
and the Direction will be composed of the above named gentlemen, and Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggeria, Esq.

We are desired by the Promoters to state that no further applications for shares in the "Bombay City Bank" will be received, and that the present capital of the Bank will be in 25,000 shares of two hundred Rupees each.

ROWLAND BELWARD AGAIN.—This interesting criminal, who was sentenced to six years' penal servitude at the March Sessions of 1863 on conviction of some half dozen charges of cheating, is, we understand, about to be sent to England, there to work out the remainder of his sentence. It appears that he has been in a bad state of health ever since his conviction, and has never done a single day's work on the mill. He was some time ago sent to the Poona Jail for the benefit of his health, but the Judge of that station refused to allow him to remain there, as there is not proper accommodation in the Jail for European convicts. Dr. Hyslop, the Surgeon to the House of Correction, has now recommended that Belward be sent to England to work out the remainder of his sentence, and his recommendation has been forwarded for the sanction of Government by the Committee of Management of the House of Correction.

SOME few days since we extracted from the *Bombay Gazette* the letter in which the passengers expressed their admiration and gratitude for the conduct of Captain Castle, and we now give the gallant sailor's reply:—

CAPTAIN CASTLE'S REPLY TO THE LETTER ALREADY PUBLISHED.

P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Candia*, May 3, 1864.

MY DEAR BISHOP, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN.—Allow me to return you my most sincere and heartfelt thanks, for the very liberal and flattering testimonial that you have just presented to me. I can assure you I cannot see myself in what way I have deserved so great a mark of your esteem having merely done my duty to the best of my ability which, by the help of Divine Providence, has proved successful in saving us all. As you have kindly given me permission to name in what manner I should prefer receiving the Testimonial, I think the most suitable thing would be a piece of Plate, that I might leave to my children, which would serve to remind them of their father.

I cannot conclude this without thanking you all for the noble manner in which you volunteered to work the pumps, and bail, and for the very great service you rendered, which contributed greatly towards the safety of the ship. There is one thing before I conclude, that I must not forget to mention, and that is the noble manner in which the ladies conducted themselves; although washed out of their cabins and expecting every hour to be their last, not a murmur or sound escaped from them; I am sure it was very gratifying to me to find them all so cheerful when I found time to visit them in the evening.

Wishing you a more prosperous termination to your voyage, and every success.—Believe me, faithfully yours,
H. CASTLE,
Commander, S. S. *Candia*.
—*Englishman*.

THE following Notification is republished for general information:—

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—No. 37, 1864.

Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope, 28th Jan. 1864.

His Excellency the Governor has directed the publication of the following Notice, describing the New Light on Cape St. Blaize, Mossel Bay, which will be exhibited on the 15th March 1864.

By command of His Excellency the Governor,
RAWSON W. RAWSON, Colonial Secretary.

CAPE ST. BLAIZE LIGHT, MOSSEL BAY.

A Lighthouse has been erected on Cape St. Blaize, Mossel Bay,—a Light from which will be exhibited on and after the 15th of March 1864.

Latitude of Light, 34-11-10 S.
Longitude, 22-9-31 E.
High-water, at full and change, 3h. 30m.
Rise and fall, 6 to 7 feet.
Variation of the Compass, 29-50.
Bearings are magnetic, distances nautical miles.

The Lighthouse is a square Tower standing on the Bluff of Cape St. Blaize, at an elevation of £240 feet above the Sea. It exhibits a

it is fully believed that such institutions would gladly avail themselves of this opportunity, to release themselves from the trouble and inconvenience attending private management of Book Clubs, and with the large stock of books already in Mr. Vining's Library, there will be no difficulty in effecting this branch forthwith, should such a course be deemed desirable.

Mr. Vining, who has had 20 years experience of Indian requirements in all branches of the business, would be willing to undertake the management of the Company in London, and Mr. W. H. Thacker, who has had 9 years experience on both sides of India, would be willing, should the Company desire it, to remain here for two years in charge of the business, at an adequate remuneration to be hereafter agreed upon. Mr Thacker, Vining, and Co. are fully prepared to take Shares themselves to the extent of one lakh of Rupees.

QUALIFICATION TESTS FOR THE STAFF CORPS.

(From the Gazette of India.)

By order of the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the following Despatch from her Majesty's Government, No. 16, dated 24th March 1864, relating to the qualification tests for employment in the Civil and Political Departments of the Staff Corps, is published for general information :—

Para. 1.—"In my Despatch, No. 44 of 9th February 1864, in the Military Department, I communicated to your Excellency the views of Her Majesty's Government with respect to the tests of qualification to be prescribed for entrance into the several Military Departments of the Staff Corps of the three Presidencies of India."

2. "I now purpose to address you on the subject of the necessary tests for the admission of Military Officers to the Civil and political Departments of the Administration."

3. "These departments embrace all the appointments held by Military Officers in connexion with the Civil Administration of the Non-regulation Provinces, and with the several Political Agencies representing British interests in the Native States."

4. "During the last fifteen years, both the number and the importance of these appointments have been greatly increased by the extension of British Dominion in India ; and Her Majesty's Government are desirous that the greatest possible caution should be exercised in the selection of Officers for posts requiring so much varied ability, sound judgment, and discreet temper, as the discharging such duties implies."

5. "There is no description of staff appointments which demands from the several incumbents, whether in territories recently brought under our rule, or in the possessions of Native Princes of India, so large a knowledge of the languages, the institutions, the customs, the habits, and the feelings of the people. I am of opinion, therefore, that not only should the test of qualification in this instance be a high one, but that the period of probation should be exceptionally extended."

6. "It appears to me that this probation should be of two kinds. In the first instance, I am of opinion, that no Officer should enter upon the employment under the Foreign Departments of the Indian Governments, until he has been attached for at least a year to a Native Regiment, serving with which the probationer may be expected to acquire some knowledge, not only of the Native Soldiery, but of the classes also from which they are drawn, and generally of the habits and feelings of the people."

7. "On the termination of this period, it would be necessary that the Officer, if an opportunity were afforded to him of obtaining employment under the Foreign Department, should be furnished with a testimonial from his Commanding Officer with respect to his competency and good conduct, and especially to his conciliatory demeanour towards the Native soldiery and other people of the country with whom he may have been brought into personal intercourse."

8. "Having served the necessary period of probation, and undergone the prescribed test for admission into the general body of the staff, he should then be subjected to a further period of departmental probation and to certain special tests of qualification. Another year of probation would suffice, at the end of which the candidate for permanent admission into the Civil and political branches of the Administration would have to undergo the examinations prescribed in the Rules laid down in the Resolution of the 14th of July 1863. These Rules appear to me, to a great extent, to meet the requirements of the case. On passing this examination and obtaining from the Chief of the Commission, or the Political Agency under which he has served a certificate of his general good conduct and conciliatory demeanour towards the Natives of all classes, the probationer would be permanently admitted to employment in the Civil and Political Departments."

9. "The Rules are in terms applicable only to Officers who may have joined the Staff Corps, but I presume that you intend that they should be applied equally to Officers of the late Indian Army who have been declared eligible and whom you may select for similar appointments. Of course it is not intended by these Rules to alter, in any respect, the conditions under which members of the Staff Corps obtain civil employment in these branches of the administration."

The orders conveyed in the above Despatch necessitate the limitation of the period of probation between admission to the Civil and Political branches of the Staff Corps, and confirmation in the same to one year, instead of two years as prescribed in General Order, No. 471, dated 14th July 1863 ; and also prescribe certain additional preliminary tests prior to admission to these branches of the Staff Corps. Pending the issue, shortly, the following Revised Rules are published, which will apply to Military Officers, who have elected, or may hereafter elect, to join the Staff Corps in the Civil and Political Departments, and to Officers of the late Indian Army, who have been declared eligible, and who may be selected for Civil and Political appointments :—

GENERAL RULES.

I. Besides passing any linguistic or other tests, which may be prescribed in the Military Department for admission to the Staff Corps on probation, candidates for admission to the Civil and Political branches of the Staff Corps will be required *(a)* to have been attached, for at least one year, to a Native Regiment. This period need not be in addition to but may form part of the preliminary term of service required for admission to the Staff Corps, and to produce, upon such, a testimonial from their Commanding Officers with respect to their competency and good conduct, and especially to their conciliatory demeanour towards the Native soldiery and other people of the country with whom they may have been brought into personal intercourse.

II. The period of one year is fixed as the limit within which Officers admitted to the Staff Corps on probation, and entertained in either the Civil or Political Department under the Government of India, may qualify themselves to undergo the examinations, hereinafter mentioned, on passing which examinations, Officers will have a claim to have their services retained, and, under the orders of the Military Department, to be permanently appointed to the corps.

III. Examinations will be held half-yearly in the first week of October, and the first week of April in each year. Candidates may appear at the first examination in October or April held after the expiry of the first six months of their probation, and if they fail to pass, may again appear at the next examination, six months latter. But candidates failing to pass at the first examination held after the expiry of the full year of probation, will forfeit all claim to employment in the Civil and Political Departments of the Staff Corps.

IV. As in the case of the Local Civil Examinations, the questions will be issued by a Central Committee in each Local Government, Administration, or Agency. The examinations will be held at such stations as may be considered most convenient, and will be conducted by Local Committees, consisting of three or more Officers of standing and experience, who will transmit the answers with their opinion to the Central Committee, whose decision will be final.

V. The qualification tests in the examinations of both departments will have reference to two branches, *(a)* languages, *(b)* general and special subjects, hereinafter specified :—

RULES FOR CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

(a) Languages.

VI. As under paragraph 89 of the General Order, in the Military Department, No. 332, dated 10th April 1861, Officers must have passed the P. H. Examination before admission to the Staff Corps on probation, candidates will be required, before being confirmed in the Staff Corps, to pass High Proficiency Test in the Vernacular language used in the Courts of the Province to which they may respectively be attached. In the language of record in the Courts of the Province by the Hindostanee, then, besides passing the High Proficiency Test in Hindostanee, candidates will be required to pass an ordinary examination in one of the dialects spoken in the Province, which may not be the language of the Courts ; *e.g.*, in the Punjab, Punjabi or Pusthoo ; in the Central Provinces, Mahratta, and so on.

(b) General and special subjects.

VII. Candidates will be required to show a general knowledge of Indian History ; Political Economy and Jurisprudence. It will be optional with them to choose any works on these subjects in which they may prefer to be examined ; but the titles of such works must be communicated to the Central Committee three months previous to the date of examination.

VIII. Candidates will be required to show a special knowledge of the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, and the Civil Procedure Code, as well as a familiar acquaintance with Revenue details, as contained in the directions to Revenue and Settlement Officers, and the special Revenue Rules in force in the Province in which they may be employed.

RULES FOR POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(a) Languages.

IX. Officers having already passed the P. H. Examination before admission to the Staff Corps on probation, will be required, before being confirmed, to pass the High Proficiency Test in Persian or Arabic, and also in Mahratta or Hindostanee.

(b) General and special subjects.

X. Candidates will be examined in the general History of India, the Treaties and Engagements of the British Government with Native States, as set forth in the volumes now in course of publication by this Office. A special knowledge of the Political Agency of the country in which the candidates may respectively be employed will also be required.

XI. Candidates will further be required to show a thorough acquaintance with the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, and the Civil Procedure Code, and also a fair knowledge of International Law and the Conflict of Laws. They may choose for themselves the works on the general History of India, International Law and the Conflict of Laws in which they may wish to be examined ; but the titles of such works must be communicated to the Central Committee, three months previous to the date of examination.

With reference to G. O., No 242 of this date, it is hereby notified that examinations for confirmation in the Civil and Political Departments of the Staff Corps, under the Foreign Office, will be held in the first week of October, 1864. The exact time and place of examinations will be fixed by the Central Committees in each Local Government, Administration and Agency, under Rule IV of the Examination Rules, and made known, as widely as possible, within the limits of the Local Governments, &c.

All Military Officers in Civil or Political employ, who have declared their intention of joining the Staff Corps, and who may not already be permanently attached to the Civil or Political Department of that Corps, come under the conditions of Rule III.

Rule I will not be enforced in the case of Officers actually in Civil or Political employ, who have already expressed their intention of joining the Staff Corps. But Officers, in Civil or Political employ, who may not have declared such intention, are required to do so without delay, through the Military Department, and to appear at the October Examination ; failing to do this, they will forfeit their appointments, and their services will be replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

H. M. Durand, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(BEFORE MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE, ESQ.)—*4th June.*

Wassadee Babbajee vs. *Rudjajee Jewanjee.*

YOUNG BOMBAY REBUKED.—This was an action to recover Rs. 145-3-5 for articles purchased as follows :—Two pencil cases, two cushions, one and a-half dozen pairs silk stockings, one gold chain, one charm, and one locket.

The defendant, an extensively got-up young Parsee, admitted the chain, but begged he might be allowed to liquidate it by instalments, as, what he had purchased were necessaries.

His Honour (with his organ at high pitch and all the stops out.)—Necessary ! What you call necessary ? Is stocking necessary ? No. Is gold chain necessary ? No—Is locket necessary ? No—Is charm necessary ? In your case certainly not, no. Where is chain and locket and charm ?

Defendant.—I have it here with me.

His Honor.—" Urree, tummaree kaee shurum nuthi ?" you come here with trinkets on your person which you cannot pay for. Give money in eight days.

Defendant.—I cannot.

His Honor.—Then go sell chain and locket and charm and pay the man, or if you don't, go to prison and he will feed you.

Exit Swell, with the polish slightly off his boots, and his collar decidedly limp.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RESPECTABLE JOURNALISM.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The *Times of India* in this day's issue says : "We are naturally sorry to see so respectable a print as the *Englishman* has been latterly, lending its countenance to a style of Indian journalism which we hoped was chiefly confined to a small body of not very respectable persons in this city." Who are these not very respectable persons alluded to ? I am sure the *Bombay Gazette* has reason to be proud of its earnest wish to compared with that of the *Times of India*. See the *Phœnix* ment the "Missing Letter" as an illustration of the morality pervading the prurient *Times*. If there is a not very respectable set in Bombay, I people connected with the *Bombay Gazette*, there is indeed a very rascally set identified with the *Times of India*, otherwise why not some explanation regarding that same missing letter ? It is hardly the province of a preacher of the Gospel to leave his pulpit for the purpose of becoming an Editor of a newspaper ; but when he associates himself with a man who tacitly admits having committed a rascally transaction it leaves little for him to say on the score of other people's respectability. LOAFER.

A NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Will not the present Municipal Commissioners do something to cover up the open gutters which have been built along the sides of the roads and cross lanes of Khetwady ? Immediately on the slender head of a sanitary reformer it was who suggested this most brilliant idea of building open gutters ! As it is all the lieges in this locality are being poisoned by the effluvia arising from them, with a rapidity and certainty most gratifying to contemplate to the inhabitants of the crowding population and dear living. During the middle of the day, when the gust of the sea-breeze that should be the bearer of pure and health-invigorating oxygen comes laden to us with the most abominable and suffocating smells. You will have some idea of the nasty state of these gutters when I tell you that not only the filth which the filthy people living here generate is thrown into them, but that all the sweepings of the numerous gullies are also washed into the same receptacle,—the bhungies finding it easier to wash their loads in this fashion, than to carry them away. So that what with the accumulated filth of the numerous houses and gullies (accumulated, because the sweepers almost daily sweep the gutters, yet that operation is performed in so negligent a manner that a very small proportion only of the filth that is disturbed is removed) and what with the scorching heat of the sun, assisting putrid decomposition to an awful extent, our lives I declare are not worth a year's purchase. And as if this state of things was not bad enough the inhabitants have actually had an addition to the list of odoriferous materials in our neighbourhood in the shape of rotten cocoanuts which some *telee* or other person thinks it proper to break open and expose to the sun. If, Mr. Editor, you should like one of these hot evenings to inhale a little fragrance from the open gutters of our oriental labours, I would advise you to order your ghorawalla to drive you over Falkland Road, as it would do a world of good to your heated body and particularly to that most sensitive and delicate part of it, your nose.

Khetwady, 4th June 1864. NOSE.

SOCRATES AND ZOROASTER.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—*Kin-chin Lutow* in his defence of Zoroaster against Sir William Jones, quoted by me in my last letter, has condemned Aristophanes for calling Socrates a buffoon. It may be as well to inform him that classical scholars have not been behind him in this. The Greek poet for handling the philosopher—wise as he no doubt was in some points—with severity. The following quotation from Cookesley's edition of the *Plutus* will not, I hope, be found to long for your valuable columns. Of course, a contrast between the doctrines of Socrates and Zoroaster will ultimately result against the Parsi teacher and in favour of the Greek Sophist. Socrates taught the doctrine of God's perfect freedom from evil. Zoroaster clearly inculcates the doctrine of the inherence of good and evil in Ahuramzda. Socrates condemned the worship of idols as well as of the elements of nature ; Zoroaster enjoins or sanctions or tolerates (use any word you like) the worship of the sun, the moon, the stars, angels, dead men, hills, mountains, rivers, channels of water, sea, and everything that is named whether in heaven above or in earth beneath. The teaching of Socrates is to be seen in the deep wisdom of his disciple Plato ; the wisdom of Zoroaster remains only in the foolish and meaningless ceremonies of minute purification of the body with cow's urine, morning, in "the religious war with, and relentless slaughter of Kharfastars or vermin ; the mending of holes formed in the earth, through which the devils are supposed to emerge from hell ; the feeding of the hungry flame with grease and fat and sweet smelling incense ; the muttering and sputtering of prayers and praises in unknown tongue to every object which exists ; the disposal of corpses and abortions so as to pollute the atmosphere which we breathe rather than the earth on which we tread ; the solemn funeral rites of hairs and nails ; the frightening and driving away of demons by noise ; the *sagdid* or introduction of dogs to survey the bodies of the deceased and to prognosticate their fate and to guard them from the assaults of Satan—" and in many such practices—unutterably abominable—all of which are taught in the Vendidad Sade ! Will the Parsis become barbarians again ? Will they sink back into the depth of superstition and savageness from which happily they are fast emerging ? Will they believe in the prophetic claims of a man who teaches lies and follies to them in the name of God Almighty himself ? O ! beware !

"With all his powers of intellect, his pure morality, and sublime theology, Socrates seems nevertheless to have been addicted to a waspish, captious contradiction, and constantly to have had a love of hair splitting, puerile, quibbling dispute, totally unworthy of his superlous mind and probably very annoying to the victims of his loquacity. * * * The conversation of Socrates as reported by his panegyrists is quite as puerile as any thing attributed to him in the Nubes. Surely his observations on the different sort of scents, that become men and women, would be called, and rightly called, infinite nonsense, if they had not the authority of some great name to support them. I say this not of the intention of the author to disparage Socrates (of whose real character, by the bye, the world is as yet in ignorance), but to justify Aristophanes. I think it impossible to deny that Socrates laid himself open to legitimate satire, and I cannot see that Aristophanes made any unfair use of his advantage. * * * He can easily understand and forgive Aristophanes his antipathy." ALIF.

4th June.

MADRAS.

The little difference between the local Government and the Civil Paymaster has, we believe, assumed a decidedly comical character. It is rumoured that Mr. Lodwick claims to be independent of the Madras Government and to recognize no superior but the Viceroy, and we presume the Auditor-at Sir Charles Wood. In fact he is to play Mayor of the Palace to Sir William Denison's Childeric. We do not quite see how this is to be managed without some sacrifice of dignity, to say nothing of convenience. At the same time, in the interests of the tax-paying public, we should be very sorry to see Mr. Lodwick transferred to any other post, or his power materially curtailed. He has set himself vigorously to the important work of retrenchment and it would be very hard to find a man with so much courage and ability to perform the task. Besides the work of wholesale retrenchment can scarcely fail to get him into hot-water with all officials whose gains have to be pruned, and it is therefore a most fortunate coincidence that hot water should be his peculiar weakness. He has just been under the painful necessity of refusing some young Civilians travelling allowance for their journey up to the examination in Madras. The victims pleaded that immediate steps should be taken to recover it. This is sharp practice with a vengeance. As taxpayers we earnestly trust that Mr. Lodwick (that is, so long as he has nothing to do with editorial salaries) may continue Civil Paymaster of Madras, —*Athenæum and Daily News, May 28.*

WE are sorry to record the sudden death of Ootacamund on Thursday morning last of Mr. Wait, who was killed at one of the bends of the Coonoor Road about a mile beyond "Burnfoot." The deceased was on his way to Wellington, when, it is supposed, his horse became unmanageable, and bolted as a frightful pace along the winding road. At one of the sharp turns, the unfortunate rider was thrown off, and hurled with the full momentum of his weight, head foremost, upon a projecting rock. Dr. FitzGerald, who happened to arrive at the spot a few minutes after the accident, found from the nature of the injuries sustained, that death had been instantaneous. The skull and one of the limbs were severely fractured and other parts of the body were more or less injured. An inquest was held in the afternoon by the Magistrate ; and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death caused by a fall from a horse."

Mr. Wait was lately attached to the Lovedale Works, as Mechanical Engineer. During the short term of his residence in Ootacamund, his good qualities endeared him to many, who now deplore his premature and melancholy end.—*Times, May 30.*

THE SPOILERS OF BACK BAY.

(From the Native Opinion.)

THE profane hand of reclamative speculation has aimed a successful blow at a sacred beauty of nature, and our Back Bay,—which, in its natural shape and general formation, is said to rival, if not surpass, the Bay of Naples, the universally recognised finest bay in the world,—after having successfully resisted the cabals of various cliques and companies who wished to dam up the narrow strait lying between the provokingly proximate capes of Walkeshwar and Colaba, is at last doomed. Energy, character, and ready money have this time been too powerful ; and reinforced by room to be resisted by the poor waves, which, though not without a struggle, must at last retire. It is not however the absolute want of room so much as room in a particular locality that has brought about this catastrophe to Back Bay. For we have yet plenty of room over the island stretching towards the north which could be turned into a goodly town with perhaps half the capital that this reclamation might absorb. However such a speculation is now too late, though the suggestion has been more than once put before the public. The Hon'ble Mr Scott, Messrs. Gavin Steel & Cawasji Jehangeer, the promoters of the successful Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, have already secured the permission in the Governments of Bombay and India for the enterprise, on the condition that out of the 1,500 acres they are to reclaim, 300 are to be appropriated by Government in certain localities for the Baroda Railway, a straight road from the Fort, to Walkeshwar, &c. The government share of the reclaimed land being 1/5th of the company's 20 acres along the foreshore of Back Bay, and 30 acres on the north-west side of Colaba are to be reclaimed and handed over to Government by the end of February 1865 ; in a year more, no less than 50 acres are to be added to the last piece ; no less than 100 acres to be handed over by February 1867, and the remainder by January 1868. If these stipulations are duly fulfilled by that time, the grant becomes null and void. Government is to contribute nothing and bear no risk.

As far as the authorities in India are concerned the compact is concluded and awaits the sanction of the Secretary of State. Although therefore this subject had not escaped the comments of the press, it is probable that until this sanction had been obtained and the work had actually begun, nothing would have been heard of the scheme's existence. But in the meantime the concern has attained a high premium and a share worth Rs. 10,000 is saleable in the market at Rs. 30,000. This circumstance has lead to the confirmation of the already entertained suspicion that the conditions of the government grant must be very lenient and that private individuals have in consequence been allowed to profit at the expense of the public. That no question of this kind would have been raised if the proposed enterprise had proved a miserable failure instead of a remunerative success, is perfectly certain. But it is equally certain that Government were guilty of having violated the proper forms to be observed in such matters. This disposal of their lands in them away. So that what with the accumulated filth of the numerous houses and gullies (accumulated, because the sweepers almost daily sweep the gutters, yet that operation is performed in so negligent a manner that a very small proportion only of the filth that is disturbed is removed) and what with the scorching heat of the sun, assisting putrid decomposition to an awful extent, our lives I declare are not worth a year's purchase. And as if this state of things was not bad enough the inhabitants have actually had an addition to the list of odoriferous materials in our neighbourhood in the shape of rotten cocoanuts which some *telee* or other person thinks it proper to break open and expose to the sun. If, Mr. Editor, you should like one of these hot evenings to inhale a little fragrance from the open gutters of our oriental labours, I would advise you to order your ghorawalla to drive you over Falkland Road, as it would do a world of good to your heated body and particularly to that most sensitive and delicate part of it, your nose.

Khetwady, 4th June 1864. NOSE.

THE ALLEGED MASSACRE AT FORT PILLOW.

(From the Manchester Guardian.)

WE have as yet no Southern accounts of the capture of Fort Pillow, in the Mississipi, by the Confederate General Forrest, but the following is taken from a Federal journal, the *Missouri Democrat* :

The rebels under Forrest, appeared and drove in the pickets about sunrise on Tuesday morning. The garrison of the fort consisted of about 200 of the 13th Tennessee Volunteers and 400 negro artillery, all under command of Major Booth ; the gunboat No. 7 was also in the river. The rebels first attacked the outer forts, and in several attempts to charge were repulsed. They were constantly reinforced, and extended their lines to the river on both sides of the fort. The garrison in the two outer forts were at length overpowered by superior numbers, and about noon evacuated them, and retired to the fort on the river. Here the fight was maintained with great obstinacy, and continued till about four p.m. The last charge was made about four p.m. by the whole rebel force, and was successful after a most desperate and gallant defence. The rebel army was estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000, and succeeded by mere force of numbers. The gunboat had not been idle, but guided by signals from the fort, poured upon the rebels a constant stream of shot and shell. Major Booth was killed near the close of the fight. His last signal to the boat was, "We are hard-pressed and shall be overpowered." He refused to surrender, however, and fought to the last. The uniform testimony of the rebel officers as well as the survivors of the fight, is that the negro artillery regiments fought with the bravery and coolness of veterans, and served the guns with skill and precision. They did not falter nor flinch until at the last charge, when it was evident they would be overpowered, they broke and fled towards the river. After the rebels were in undisputed possession of the fort, and the survivors had surrendered, they commenced the indiscriminate butchery of all the Federal soldiery. The coloured soldiers threw down their guns and raised their arms in token of surrender, but not the least attention was paid to it. They continued to shoot down all they found. A number of them finding no quarter was given, ran over the bluff to the river, and tried to conceal themselves under the bank and in the bushes, but they were pursued by the rebel savages, and were all shot down in cold blood and in full sight of the gunboat. I passed up the bank of the river, and counted fifty dead strewed along. One had crawled into a hollow log, and was killed in it ; another had got over the bank in the river, and had got on to a board that ran out into the water. Several had tried to hide in crevices made by the falling bank, and could not be seen without difficulty, but they were also found killed. From the best information I could get, the white soldiers were, to a very considerable extent, treated in the same way. One of the 13th Tennessee on board, D. W. Harrison, informs me that after the surrender he was below the bluff, and one of the rebels approached him with a pistol. He told him he had surrendered, and requested him not to fire. He spared him, and directed him to go up the bluff to the fort. Harrison asked him to go before him, or he would be shot by others, but he told him to go along. He started, and had not proceeded far before the rebel, who presented his pistol. Harrison begged him not to fire, but, paying no attention to his request, he fired and shot him through the shoulder, and another shot him in the leg. He fell, and while he lay unable to move assisted some coloured soldiers down to fire again, when Harrison told him he was badly wounded twice, and implored him not to fire. He asked Harrison if he had any money. He said he had a little money and a watch. The rebel took from him the watch and dirs. 90 in money, and left him. Harrison is probably fatally wounded. Several such cases have been related to me ; and I think, to a great extent, the whites and negroes were indiscriminately murdered. The rebel Tennesseans have always shown the same bitterness against Tennesseans in the Federal army as against the negroes. I was told by a rebel officer that General Forrest shot one of his men, and cut another with his sabre, who were shooting down prisoners. It may be so, but he is responsible for the conduct of his men ; and General Chalmers stated publicly, while on the Platte Valley, that though he did not encourage or countenance his men in shooting down negro captives, yet that it was right and justifiable.

The negro corporal, Jacob Wilson, whom we picked up below Fort Pillow, had a narrow escape. He was down on the river bank, and seeing that no quarter was shown, stepped into the water so that he lay partly under it. A rebel coming down to finish these poor creatures, as he said he was badly wounded, and the rebel, after taking from his pocket all the money he had, left him. It happened to be near by a flat boat tied to the bank, and about three o'clock in the morning. When all was quiet Wilson crawled into it, and got three more wounded colored soldiers into it, and cut loose. The boat floated out into the channel, and we found it ashore some miles below. When I visited the fort, the guns had all been taken away. The huts scattered around had been mostly burned up. In one of them were the bodies of coloured soldiers partly burned, but whether or not by design I cannot state. Dr. Fitch, surgeon of the fort, was taken prisoner, and through the influence of some rebel surgeons was released on his parole and came up with us. He confirms, from his own personal observation, the butchery of our soldiers by the rebels. He informed me that after the fort was in their possession, on the bluff to the river, throwing away their arms, holding up their hands, and crying out that they surrendered, but the rebels continued to fire on them from the bluff without the least regard to their cries. Dr. Fitch says he saw 50 white soldiers in a line on the bank next to the river, and when in line the rebels fired upon and killed all but one, who ran to the river and hid under a log, and in that condition was fired at a number of times and wounded. He says that Major Bradford also was killed after the fort was taken, and that he had surrendered more than 50 shots were fired at him. He then jumped into the river, and swam out a little way, and whole volleys were fired at him there without hitting him. He returned to the shore, and meeting, as the Doctor supposes, some officer, was protected, but he heard frequent threats from the rebels that they would kill him.

"WILLIAM SHAKSPERE," BY VICTOR HUGO.

(From the Morning Star.)

"I dedicate to England," says Victor Hugo in his brief preface, "this book, the glorification of her poet." The word was well chosen. This volume, so far as it relates to Shakspere, is a glorification in the best sense of our national genius. It is the tribute of an enthusiastic and even a devoted admirer. Goethe may have entered more thoroughly as an artist into the artistic appreciation of Shakspere. Schlegel has much more elaborately studied his meaning and his forms ; but no foreigner has ever acknowledged a more complete homage to our great national dramatist than does Victor Hugo in this remarkable book. It seems something ungenerous on the part of an English critic to find any fault with the construction of so splendid a tribute of homage to the genius of Shakspere. But we must not class Victor Hugo with the ordinary authors of commemoration oblations and enthusiastic amateurs who feel prompted just now to publish books of praise about Shakspere. Victor Hugo is a great writer a man of unquestionable genius, a man exercising a wide influence over the literature of his age. When he writes he writes for serious examination, and thought, and study ; and it would be rendering a profound injustice to a work costing him time to write it, to treat it as an indifferent and unmeaning panegyric. It must be owned, then, that most readers will find themselves often puzzled, bewildered, and even vexed by this brilliant piece of eloquence. In the first place, there is comparatively little of it which has any direct relation to William Shakspere, or his age, or his plays, or his country. Whatever is said of Shakspere as a poet is full of a splendid enthusiasm, and pervaded, too, by a thoroughly appreciative spirit. Some of these passages illumine as if with a flash of unexpected light the mind of the reader, which has perhaps been wandering a little vaguely through pages of passionate rhetoric. Whatever is said of Shakspere, the man and of his time, is but rarely reliable. Victor Hugo adopts unquestioning every piece of gossip and scandal and literary mythology about a poet. He accepts the Moon and the Wall and the rest of the stage machinery of Bottom, the weaver, and Snug, the joiner, as a veracious picture of the manner in which dramas were represented in London in the days of Elizabeth. He believes all about the poaching and the flight the ill-treatment of Anne Hathaway, the holding of horses at doors of theatres, the scandal regarding Sir William Davenant's mother, and divers other stories which are more or less obvious perversions of simple facts. There is little value, therefore, to be attached to the brief biographical passages in this volume. They stand in strong contrast with the deep and true appreciation of the genius of Shakspere which is shown in the critical chapters. But the first impression which will be conveyed to the mind of most readers is one of surprise, and probably disappointment, that so large a volume bearing the name of William Shakspere, should have so little in it about William Shakspere and his works. We can't help thinking that we should have read with more immediate interest a volume which told us all that the first living poet of France thought of the dramas, the characters, the thoughts, and the language of Shakspere. There is not one of the men or women of Shakspere about whom England would not gladly read the criticisms of Victor Hugo. It is unsatisfactory to lose sight, as we do through page after page, chapter after chapter, of Shakspere and his works altogther. The book is eloquent from end to end. The reader cannot easily lay it aside. It is eloquent in its denunciation of war, and tyranny, and false homage, and sycophancy, and idolatry. It is eloquent in its illustrations of history and its exposition of the manner in which history ought to be written. It is eloquent in its recapitulation even of old and familiar political grievances ; eloquent in its amusing and characteristic depreciation of Wellington, and its manly admiration of Garibaldi. We have nothing to say against any single chapter, or indeed against the whole book, if viewed as a collection of critical and political essays. Our only complaint is, that we expected a work on Shakspere, and this is a book dedicated indeed to the poet and the poet's countrymen, but containing little beyond two or three critical chapters and some eloquent enthusiastic passages about the poet himself and the poet's genius.

What, then, is the nature of the book ? In the first place, it is a critical essay intended to define the sphere and the characteristics of the few supreme poets, the poets who form the uncrowned dynasty ruling over the world. In the next place, it is a political protest against the conventional manner in which history is written and by which it is converted into a mere chronicle of kings and battles, taking little or no account of intellects and thoughts "History has hitherto concerned itself only with facts ; it is now time that it should be written with regard to principles. "It is time that the men of action should take their place in the rear and the men of thought in the van." The summit is the head ; where is thought there is power." "It is time to render unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar's, and to the book that which belongs to the book." One age is really the age of Dante ; another the age of Voltaire, another the age of Shakspere. Heroes and kings are only the masks of such men as these. This may be described as the philosophy of history which Victor Hugo embodies in his work ; it is from this point of view that he contemplates Shakspere, who therefore becomes a mere incident in the narrative, solitary figure in the procession. Victor Hugo's varied reading and some what erratic fancy lead him to illustrate his principle by all manner of references to examples, incidents, events, and personages, and therefore the reader who does not keep very fixedly in his mind the one prevading theory or theme of the book is sometimes much bewildered to understand what possible connection can exist between the genius of Shakspere and the passage of ancient or modern history, the branch of science, the school of painting, the theological disputation, or the national peculiarity on which the author happens at the moment to be eloquently descanting. It is disappointing sometimes, when one is anxious to read of Shakspere and his works, to find that the critic has plunged heart and soul into some anatomical, or geographical, or psychological dissertation ; is lecturing on the diverse characters of the later Cæsars ; is diving into some of the scandals of the history about Sforzas or Borgias, Catherines or Isabellas, is elaborately and very painfully recounting some of the brutalities of Russian Czars, or is having an indirect fling at the reviewers who charged the "Miserables" with a want of delicacy. But if the reader makes up his mind to accept the book just as it is, with all its digressions, its fantasies, its extravagance, and we are compelled to add, its occasional coarseness, he will find that there is one clear, coherent purpose pervading the whole, and that, if not fairly to be described as a book about Shakspere, it is a book about the place in history and in the progress of the human race which Shakspere fills. Nor is Shakspere and his great literary brotherhood exempt from the sum of adverse criticism as regards Victor Hugo's latest work may, after all, be calmly reduced to the simple statement that it is not the kind of book one expected to have, but, something quite different. In itself it is admirable. It is hardly to be made a charge against the author that we expected something admirable of a different kind.

Victor Hugo separates from all the rest of the literary world some great and supreme rulers of letters—Homer, Job, Æschylus, Isaiah, Ezekiel, Lucretius, Juvenal, St. John, St. Paul, Tacitus, Dante, Rabelais, Cervantes, and Shakspere. After these others are in their view pigmies. To choose among them he considers all but impossible. If, however, any selection could be made, he ventures with some timidity to suggest that the highest among the high are Homer, Æschylus, Job, Isaiah, Dante, and Shakspere, Æschylus and Shakspere specially represent the drama. We have rarely read anything in critical literature finer on the whole than the few chapters in which Victor Hugo analyses the genius and the character of each of the illustrious men we have named in the first list. There is, of course, much of Victor Hugo's occasional extravagances of thought and phrase to be found even in these chapters ; but there is also a depth, a grandeur, a power which will be recognized among the pages. But the light of genius seems to us to shine through these chapers. The author appears to have penetrated quite into the inner meaning and to have become filled with the spirit of those whose genius he endeavours to illustrate. All the digressiveness, all the extravagance of other parts of the work will be forgotten or condoned by those who read attentively those critical chapters. We may not always agree with the author's classification. Some may think he renders hardly a fair place to Sophocles. Many will wonder at the supreme position he accords to Juvenal, high over Virgil and Horace. We feel very doubtful ourselves whether, while ranking him among the first, he does not sometimes fail to appreciate the genius of Cervantes ; and we observe with regret, although without surprise, that he entirely fails to appreciate the genius of Goethe. Milton he places in a rank decidedly below Shakspere. "It is the misfortune of Milton," say Victor Hugo, in a sentence with which few English readers will agree, "that by a Puritan gloom he excluded from his work the vast Nature,—the great Pan." Victor Hugo seems to have judged Milton unfairly as he judged Goethe unfairly, because he carried into his literary criticism an erroneous idea of the personality and the condition of the man he described. He thinks Goethe was an indifferent, easy-going, sceptical man, and therefore cannot be persuaded that Goethe's works do not want the deep, abiding earnestness which always belongs to great genius. He thinks Milton must from the circumstances of his life have been a Puritan, and therefore he feels satisfied that his works must have have had a *tristesse* in them, and must have excluded "the vast Nature—the great Pan." Indeed we do not think Victor Hugo a greater critic except for those whom he thoroughly appreciates or admires. When he speaks of Æschylus, of Job, of Shakspere, he seems to enter thoroughly into the soul of his author, and every sentence lets drop some sparkle of luminous and truthful illustration. He accepts Shakspere all in all. He would prune nothing, alter nothing, omit nothing. He will have nothing to do with the critical labors of Family Shakspere and acting editions of Shakspere must not expect from Victor Hugo any sympathy with their labours. He speaks in eloquent scorn of the theory which so long prevailed even in England with regard to Shakspere, and which set down the poet as a man of great irregular genius with little idea of art. He exposes with vigorous satire the conventional and genteel criticism which ranks the sober and the regular above all other qualities, and shudders at the wild, the irregular, and the extravagant. Shakspere, Eschylus, and Dante have been condemned, he observes, by generations of critics for having possessed just those qualities which give the man eternal and unassailable supremacy over Corneille, Moliere, and Voltaire. Indeed the most devoted admirer of Shakspere England or Germany ever produced must be satisfied with Victor Hugo's absolute homage to our poet. Some remarks which he makes with regard to the special nature of the celebration now going forward we think it necessary to translate, because they are appropriate at the time, and because they express so well the thoughts which have been present in many minds :—

To what purpose should we raise a monument to Shakspere ? The statue that he himself makes suits best—with all England for a pedestal. Shakspere has no need of a pyramid ; he has his works.

What would you wish that the marble should do for him ? What can bronze do where glory is ? The malachite and the alabaster may do their best, the jasper, the basalt, the red Porphyry of the Nubian, the granite, the Pariam, the Carrara lose their labour ; genius is genius without them. Can all these stones combined add one cubit to this man ?

What vault will be more indestructible than the "Winter's Tale," the "Tempest," "Merry Wives of Windsor," the "Two Gentlemen of Verona," "Julius Cæsar," "Coriolanus ?" What monument will be more grand than "Lear," more stern than the "Merchant of Venice," more dazzling than "Romeo and Juliet," more Dædalean than "Richard III. ?" What capital, though it be London itself, will make around it a volume as gigantic as the mountainous soul of "Macbeth ?" What framework of cedar or of oak will last as long as "Othello ?" No construction of lime, rock, iron, and cement, is worth a breath—the profound breath of genius which is the inspiration of God through man. A head where there is an idea is the true summit ; piles of stone and brick are useless. What edifice equals one thought ? Babel is less than Isaiah ; Cheops is smaller than Homer ; the Colyseum is inferior to Juvenal ; the Giralda of Seville is dwarfed beside Cervantes ; St. Peter's at Rome, does not reach to Dante's ankle. We can go no about to make a tower as high as this name—Shakspere ?

But add, if you will, something to a mind ! Suppose a monument. Suppose it splendid. Suppose it sublime. An arch of triumph, an obelisk, a circus, with a pedestal in the centre—a cathedral. Suppose it as illustrious, more noble, more magnificent, and more magnanimous than the English people. Couple these two ideas—England and Shakspere—and cause an edifice to arise therefrom. Such a nation celebrating such a man would be indeed supreme. Suppose all—and suppose the inauguration. The Peers are there ; the Commons bear a part ; the Bishops officiate, the Princes swell the *cortege*—the Queen assists. The virtuous woman, in whom the English people, Royalist as we know, so ardently cherante their actual personification—this worthy mother, this noble widow, approaches with the deep respect that becomes her to incline the material majesty before the ideal majesty—the Queen of England salutes Shakspere—the homage of Victoria repairs the disdain of Elizabeth. As to Elizabeth, she is probably there also sculptured somewhere on the base, with Henry the Eighth, her father ; and James the First, her successor, dwarfs under the poet. The cannon thunders, the curtain falls—they un

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Saturday, 4th June 1864.

London.

Robert Small—200 bags coffee, 300 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.

Yarra—151 bales orchillaweed, 577 cwt. 22 lbs., Thara Ladwk & Co.

Liverpool.

Advance—500 bales loose coiryarn, 875 cwt., Tricumjee Canjee.

Ambrose—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Premjee Jeewun.

Ann Buckle—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Kessowdass Sewdass; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Hemraz & Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Gaurjee Premjee; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Khimjee Premjee.

Arundel—213 bales cotton, 739 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Arracan—51 bundles coiryarn, 32 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs., Wilhuddass Mungaljee; 59 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Hornimjee Jamsetjee Battenwalla Sons & Co.

Black Eagle—58 bales cotton, 203 cwt., Jundram Ramdyall; 48 bales orchillaweed 164 cwt. 2 qrs. 20 lbs., Damodur Eswerdass.

Castilion—42 bales wool, 126 cwt., Gunsy Tikum; 58 bales cotton, 203 cwt., Moolchund Bhumsey.

Clanverdon—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Hurry Govind; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Vulia Lailjee.

Fanny Forsyth—60 bales hemp, 210 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.

Floating Light—700 bags linseed, 1050 cwt., Gaddum & Co.

Gertrude—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Sudasive Marteen.

Great Australia—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass.

Gloucestershire—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Dinshaw Bhicajee; 74 bales cotton, 259 cwt., Lackmedas Khimjee, 167 bales cotton 584½ cwt., Lackmedas Khimjee.

Havelock—75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Bhimjee Jewraz.

Illustrious—80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Mottee Bogah.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Jairam Visram; 25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Sodic Hajee Woosman.

King of Italy—45 bales wool, 135 cwt., Mooljee Jeatsey.

Lapenta—62 bales cotton, 217 cwt., Wootumchund Hirjee; 20 bales cotton, 70 cwt., Bhanjee Nursy.

Mistress of the Seas—25 bales cotton 87½ cwt., Bhimjee Jewraz.

Mathern—106 bales cotton, 371 cwt., Jeatha Vulubjee.

Owen Glendower—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Vulia Lailjee; 84 bales cotton, 294 cwt., Sewmoory Anapoory.

Sir Charles Napier—450 bales cotton, 1,575 cwt., Marnee & Co.

Statelie—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Dadabhoy Rutonjee & Co.

Strongbow—155 bags linseed, 192 cwt., Canjee Bhimjee.

Havre.

Swiftsure—53 bales cotton, 185½ cwt., Damoder Visram; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Nursy Kessowjee & Co.; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., J. Siegfried & Co.

Southampton.

Steamer *Jeddo*—5 cases imitation silk ponjees, Ashburner, Bell & Co.

Suez.

Steamer *Jeddo*—12 bundles silk, 1,126 lbs., Hajee Mirza Suffer Misky.

Hong Kong.

Steamer *John Bright*—4 cases Cambaystones Jugjeevun Girdhur; 5 cases Cambaystones and plain dole Gellabhoy Moolchund.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—May 27, *Candia*, Castle, from Suez 20th April, touched at Aden 9th, Galle 20th, Penang 26th May; *Orpheus*, Holway, from Liverpool 5th Feb. *Arabia*, Henderson, from Bombay 23rd April, touched at Cannanore 9th May; *Chariot of Fame*, Clarke, from Auckland, New Zealand 28th Feb., touched at Galle 18th May; *Edwin Fox*, McLean, from London 21st Oct., touched at Bombay 7th May; *White Rose Florence Nightingale*, and *Staffordshire*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 27, P. and O. S. N. Company's Screw Steamer *Rangoon*, A. Coleman, from Calcutta 25th May; 28, H. M. Steam Ship *Wasp*, W. Bowden, from Trincomalie 26th May; Ship *Clara*, R. Barrow, from Freemantle, 4th May.

DEPARTURE.—May 28, Screw Steamer *India*, G. Craig, to Calcutta, via Northern Ports.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANG

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	100
Madras	10 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	225.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	300 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	274 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	.....	91 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	.....	47 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	163 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	185 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	160 pr. ct. pm. (incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	238 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corporation	120	.....	230 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of China	175	.....	101 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	.....	.....	(nominal
Union Bank	.....	.....	24 per ct.
East India Bank	.....	.....	12 per ct.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 14,200 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs.80,000 pr. share.
1 A Share	6,000	450	
1 B Share	6,000	570	
4 C Shares	6,000	.....	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 38,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,400	.....	Rs. 2,500 pm.
Franjee Cowasjee Patel Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 3,000 pm.
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	(nominal Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130 14 6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. Ry. Co.	4,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. mal.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Mazagkon Pidy's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 450 prem.
East India Press Co.	200	.....	Rs. 200
Miscellaneous.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	900	.....	Par.
Bombay Customs & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 65 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
Bonsay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 4,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	100 prem.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	.....	Rs. 400 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 2,000 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	350	.....	8 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	.....	500 prem.
Bombay Gas Co.	50	.....	8 pr. ct. no m.
East India Cotton Agency	50	.....	Par.

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	„ 10
Spanish Dollars	„ 210
Carolus	„ 201
Mexican Dollars	„ 230
German Crowns	„ 314½
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 223
Bar Silver	„ 105-8
Gold Leaf	„ 16-6

PRICES CURRENT (2nd June 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 600 to 610
New Dholleras, (ready.)	„ 610 to 615
New Bhowaggur, (ready.)	„ 610 to 615
New Oomrawuttee	„ 575 to 595
New Dharwar Sawgined	„ 555 to 600
New Barsee and Nuggur	„ 540 to 545
New Veerawul	„ 540 to 545
New Khandeish	„ 540 to 545
New Poratchee	„ 530 to 540
New Loosie	„ 605 to 610
New Mangalore	„ 540 to 545
New Hinghungant	„ 660

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,130 to 1140.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs. 6-6 to 6-8 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... „ 6-6 to 6-8
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ... „ 32 to 34.
Nigr... „ 27 to 28 Nominal.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHOLTO FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
Three „ „	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Two „ „	2s. 0¾d.	do.
One „ „	2s. 0¾d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be a date of the Way.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 2nd June 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee	
4 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	„
3 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	„
2 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	do.
1 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	do.
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s.	11¾d.	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
„ „ „ 6 „ „ 4 „
„ „ „ 12 „ „ 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency or remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, in order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be FULL.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, 25 per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 2 do. ..... 2s. „
„ 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. „
„ On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. „
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11¾d. „
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.. } 1s. 11¾d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months or longer 6 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interest and Dividends thereon and remits following terms :—

to be remittedin Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.

Bombay, 26th May 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.

Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s. 0d. do.
Do. on Demand		do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland		do.	1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £25 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd June 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, L. (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 2 do. ..... 2s. 0d. do.
„ 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
„ On Demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays..... 10 to 1.

A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th April 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 22nd July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND. —Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Pourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE Co. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Office—No. 9, *Rampart Row.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do..... 2s. 0¾d. „
Sight..... 1s. 11¾d. „
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-61 cts. „
3 Do. Do..... 2-55 „ „
Sight..... 2-50 „ „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at—

3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &C.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

For further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. B. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 3rd June 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT NO. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. ARTHUR J. L. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. (of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE JEE BHOWNUGGUR, ESQ.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
H. FORMAN, Esq. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
On demand ..... 2s. 0d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
„ Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ 12 „ ... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 25th May 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, *Chairman.*
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
„ 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. „
„ On demand do. 1s. 11¾d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	do.	4 do. do.
Do.	6	do.	5 do. do.
Do.	12	do.	6 do. do.

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

13th March 1864.

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